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whom is probably discharged by now. There has been so far no development on the water. There is less shipping than usual for this time of year for the United States in the harbor, and no great deal of this is going south.

A very large number of Americans left the island this week, the boats being loaded to their utmost capacity.

The inspection and disinfection of baggage this week has been very heavy, but it worked smoothly and practically without complaint.

We have been successful in our request to obtain the statistics of yellow fever cases for the last ten years from the quintas in the city. This data will be of incalculable benefit to us in determining the immunity of Spaniards who apply for immunity certificates.

Continuing the history of the yellow fever case mentioned in my report in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of April 6, 1900, I would say that the wife of this man applied at this office for passage on the Ward Line for New York. This we declined to permit as she had not passed a sufficient time to cover the period of incubation from last exposure to the premises where her husband died. On Saturday night about 9 o'clock (she would have left Saturday at 4 o'clock) she developed yellow fever here in Havana.

Respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortuary report for the week ended April 14, 1900.

| | Deaths. |
|--|---------|
| Tuberculosis..... | 19 |
| Enteritis..... | 9 |
| Pneumonia..... | 5 |
| Paludal fever..... | 4 |
| Pernicious fever..... | 2 |
| La grippe..... | 7 |
| Diphtheria..... | 1 |
| Total from all causes..... | 99 |
| For outdoor department— | |
| Examined..... | 348 |
| Vaccinated..... | 35 |
| Alien steerage passengers entered..... | 265 |
| Vessels inspected and cleared..... | 26 |
| Vessels inspected and entered..... | 8 |
| Vessels disinfected..... | 5 |

Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.

MATANZAS, CUBA, April 11, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended April 7, 1900:

Matanzas.—Fifteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 17.36 per 1,000. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 7; enteritis, 2; la grippe, 1; malaria, 1; other causes, 4. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Five foreign vessels and 1 coasting vessel arrived during the week; 2 of these were inspected and passed, 3 passed without inspection, and 1 (steamship *Hermann*), was disinfected and passed. Six bills of health were issued

to foreign vessels. Thirty-two health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island. Twenty-six bundles of bedding and clothing were disinfected belonging to the steamship *Hermann*, and 14 pieces of baggage of persons leaving the island were inspected and passed. The general sanitary condition of the city and harbor is excellent—the weather has been rather warm with some light rains.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 15 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; meningitis, 2; mitral insufficiency, 2; enteritis, 1; atresia, 1; other causes, 5. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Seventeen vessels were inspected on arrival; 9 of these were foreign vessels and 8 coasting vessels. Ten bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that 8 vessels were inspected on arrival; 6 of these were foreign vessels and 2 coasting vessels. Five bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 12 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Bernando Escobar reports that 2 deaths occurred at Caibarien during the week, 1 from mitral insufficiency and 1 from asphyxia. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Twelve vessels were inspected on arriving; 2 of these were foreign vessels and 10 were coasting vessels. Two bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 10 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels. The sanitary condition of Caibarien is excellent.

I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the quarantine rules to be observed for the present at this port and subports under my command.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Quarantine rules.

MANTANZAS, CUBA, April 5, 1900.

1. The following vessels will be required to fly the quarantine flag when entering the harbor:

- (a) All vessels from foreign ports (not including United States or Porto Rican ports).
- (b) All vessels from infected ports.
- (c) All vessels having had sickness during the voyage or with sickness aboard at the time of entering

2. Vessels flying the quarantine flag will permit no one aboard or have any communication with anyone, or with the shore or with other vessels in harbor, until free pratique is granted by the quarantine officer.

3. Every case of sickness occurring on board any vessel in the harbor shall at once be reported by the master to the quarantine officer.

4. Vessels leaving for the United States or Porto Rican ports must observe the following rules:

(a) No used bedding, second-hand clothing, or upholstered furniture will be allowed shipment without disinfection, unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the quarantine officer that these articles have not been exposed to infection.

(b) No clothing or dunnage which has, presumably, been exposed to infection shall be allowed aboard without disinfection.

(c) No ballast shall be taken by any vessel bound for southern ports, except of the kind specified by the quarantine officer

(d) Vessels intending to load bones, glue stock, and similar articles must notify the quarantine officer of the fact and be subject to inspection.

5. Passengers leaving this port for ports in the United States or Porto Rico must obtain a health certificate from the quarantine officer before going aboard the vessel.

6. Seamen shipping on vessels bound for the United States or Porto Rico must comply with the same rules as passengers.

7. The baggage of passengers and the dunnage of seamen shipped at this port bound for United States or Porto Rican ports must be inspected and labeled before being permitted aboard the vessel.

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Report from Nuevitas.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *April 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended April 7, 1900:

During the week 7 vessels have arrived and 7 bills of health have been issued at this port. No death has occurred in the week.

Puerto Padre.—Nine arrivals and 8 bills of health. No death occurred.

Gibara.—Seven vessels arrived and 6 bills of health issued. Deaths, 2. Sanitary conditions good.

No quarantinable disease has occurred during this week at any point of the district. Dr. Ariza will correspond with some responsible physician at Puerto Principe in reference to the health conditions there.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *April 4, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the week ended March 31, 1900:

Santiago.—There was a total of 24 deaths in the civil population, the same as the preceding period. The following were the principal causes: Tuberculosis, 3; tetanus, 2; malarial fevers, 3; intestinal diseases, 4; heart disease, 2; kidney disease, 2; other causes, 8; total, 24. Population, 43,000; mortality, 29. No smallpox or yellow fever reported; chicken pox is still reported from time to time, 3 cases being reported for this period.

The German steamship *Schleswig* from Cartagena, Colombia, arrived March 28, 1900, and was permitted to discharge cargo in quarantine and then proceed to sea for mechanical cleaning. This procedure will be applied to all vessels coming from clean ports in South and Central America.

Twenty-four certificates were issued to passengers bound for the States; 37 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed and 9 pieces disinfected and passed.

Quite a serious accident occurred on Sunday evening while disinfecting some baggage for the steamship *City of Washington*. Steam was escaping from one end of the cylinder and 2 men were screwing the the patent door tighter, when the cam became loosened and carried the eccentric past the center, permitting the door to blow out. Fortunately there was but 5 pounds pressure on the chamber, else the men would have been killed; as it was both were rendered unconscious and had